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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/107,971	06/30/1998	ANDREW S VAN LUCHENE	WD2-98-024	8735
22927	7590	10/21/2003	EXAMINER YOUNG, JOHN L	
WALKER DIGITAL FIVE HIGH RIDGE PARK STAMFORD, CT 06905			ART UNIT 3622	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 10/21/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.  
09/107,971

Applicant(s)  
Walker et al.

Examiner  
John Young

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on Jul 14, 2003
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above, claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claims \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.  
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some\* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
\*See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).  
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). 14
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

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**APPLICATION ON APPEAL WITHDRAWAL OF FINALITY OF PAPER # 12**

**OFFICE ACTION REJECTION ( PAPER # 18)**

1. The finality of the rejection of the prior Office Action (paper#12) on appeal (paper#17) is withdrawn because the prior Office Action improperly maintained the Official Notice obviousness rejections of claims 1, 11, 14 & 15.

**STATUS OF THE CLAIMS**

2. Claims 1-27 are pending.

**DRAWING OBJECTIONS**

3. This application has been filed with drawings that are acceptable for examination and publication purposes. The review process for drawings that are included with applications on filing has been modified in view of the new requirement to publish applications at eighteen months after the filing date of applications, or any priority date claimed under 35 U.S.C. §§119, 120, 121, or 365.

**CLAIM REJECTIONS — 35 U.S.C. §103(a)**

**The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.**

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4. Independent claims 1, 11, 15 & 20-25 and dependent claims 2-14, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Storch 5,548,110 (8/20/1996) (herein referred to as "Storch") in view of Roberts 5,772,510 (6/30/1998) [US f/d: 10/26/1995] (herein referred to as "Roberts") and further in view of "Heads I win, tails you lose." The Economist (13 June 1992) vol. 323, p. 74 (herein referred to as "The Economist").

As per claim 1, Storch (FIG. 1; FIG. 2; FIG. 22; FIG. 24; FIG. 25; FIG. 28; FIG. 29; FIG. 31; FIG. 32; FIG. 34; FIG. 50; col. 6, ll. 26-48; col. 8, ll. 17-40; col. 13, ll. 27-30; col. 70, ll. 50-64; and col. 132, ll. 33-50) shows elements that suggest:

A method for facilitating the purchase of fractional lottery tickets using a point-of-sale terminal, comprising: determining a monetary value; selecting a ticket record that includes a set of ticket numbers; purchasing at least one lottery ticket based on the monetary value and the set of ticket numbers after the step of selecting; and outputting the ticket numbers and a fractional lottery ticket value that is based on the monetary value.

Storch (col. 126, ll. 40-53) discloses "*the database records all serial numbers that have been issued.*"

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Storch lacks an explicit recitation of a lottery “ticket record. . . .”

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art that the disclosure of Storch (col. 126, ll. 40-53) would have been selected and modified in accordance with the concepts and advantages of a lottery “ticket record. . . .” because such disclosure would have provided means for “[sending] . . . ticket completion information necessary to provide a completed lottery ticket. . . .” (See Roberts (col. 6, ll. 54-55)) and because modified disclosure would have provided means to “*improve counterfeit detection and/or deterrence . . . and/or deter crime.*” (See Storch (col. 4, ll. 10-12)).

Storch lacks an explicit recitation of: “outputting the ticket numbers and a fractional lottery ticket value that is based on the monetary value. . . .” even though Storch (FIG. 1; FIG. 2; FIG. 22; FIG. 24; FIG. 25; FIG. 28; FIG. 29; FIG. 31; FIG. 32; FIG. 34; FIG. 50; col. 6, ll. 26-48; col. 8, ll. 17-40; col. 13, ll. 27-30; col. 70, ll. 50-64; and col. 132, ll. 33-50) suggests the same.

Roberts (FIG. 2B, el. 20b; and col. 4, ll. 5-65) shows elements that suggest “outputting the ticket numbers and a fractional lottery ticket value that is based on the monetary value. . . .”

Roberts proposes ticket number modifications that would have applied to the system and method of Storch. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Roberts with the system and method of Storch because such combination would have provided means for

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“[sending] . . . ticket completion information necessary to provide a completed lottery ticket. . . .” (See Roberts (col. 6, ll. 54-55)).

Storch lacks an explicit recitation of: “determining a monetary value. . . .”

The Economist (p. 1) shows elements that suggest “determining a monetary value. . . .”

The Economist proposes monetary determination modifications that would have applied to the system and method of Storch. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of The Economist with the system and method of Storch because such combination would have provided means for “determining a monetary value. . . .” (See The Economist (p. 1)).

As per claim 2, Storch in view of Roberts and further in view of The Economist shows the method of claim 1. (See the rejection of claim 1 supra).

Storch lacks an explicit recitation of: “determining a monetary value based on an amount of change due for a purchase. . . .”

The Economist (p. 1) shows elements that suggest “determining a monetary value based on an amount of change due for a purchase. . . .”

The Economist proposes monetary determination modifications that would have applied to the system and method of Storch. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of The Economist with the system and method of Storch because such combination would have

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provided means for “determining a monetary value. . . .” (See The Economist (p. 1)).

As per claim 3, Storch in view of Roberts and further in view of The Economist shows the method of claim 1. (See the rejection of claim 1 supra).

Storch lacks an explicit recitation of: “creating the ticket record. . . .” even though Storch (FIG. 1; FIG. 2; FIG. 22; FIG. 24; FIG. 25; FIG. 28; FIG. 29; FIG. 31; FIG. 32; FIG. 34; FIG. 50; col. 6, ll. 26-48; col. 8, ll. 17-40; col. 13, ll. 27-30; and col. 132, ll. 33-50) suggests the same.

Roberts (FIG. 1; FIG. 2B, el. 20b; FIG. 2C, el. 20b; & FIG. 8B) shows elements that suggest “creating the ticket record. . . .”

Roberts proposes ticket record creation modifications that would have applied to the system and method of Storch. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Roberts with the system and method of Storch because such combination would have provided means “for dispensing completed lottery tickets from a vending machine.” (See Roberts (col. 2, ll. 59-60)).

As per claim 4, Storch in view of Roberts and further in view of The Economist shows the method of claim 1. (See the rejection of claim 1 supra).

Storch lacks an explicit recitation of: “selecting a ticket record randomly. . . .” even though Storch (FIG. 1; FIG. 2; FIG. 22; FIG. 24; FIG. 25; FIG. 28; FIG. 29; FIG.

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31; FIG. 32; FIG. 34; FIG. 50; col. 6, ll. 26-48; col. 8, ll. 17-40; col. 13, ll. 27-30; and col. 132, ll. 33-50) suggests the same.

Roberts (FIG. 2A; FIG. 5; & FIG. 8A) shows elements that suggest “selecting a ticket record randomly. . . .”

Roberts proposes ticket record selection modifications that would have applied to the system and method of Storch. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Roberts with the system and method of Storch because such combination would have provided means “for dispensing completed lottery tickets from a vending machine.” (See Roberts (col. 2, ll. 59-60)).

As per claim 5, Storch in view of Roberts and further in view of The Economist shows the method of claim 1. (See the rejection of claim 1 supra).

Storch lacks an explicit recitation of: “receiving a signal indicating selected ticket numbers. . . .” even though Storch (FIG. 1; FIG. 2; FIG. 22; FIG. 24; FIG. 25; FIG. 28; FIG. 29; FIG. 31; FIG. 32; FIG. 34; FIG. 50; col. 6, ll. 26-48; col. 8, ll. 17-40; col. 13, ll. 27-30; and col. 132, ll. 33-50) suggests the same.

Roberts (FIG. 2A; FIG. 5; & FIG. 8A) shows elements that suggest “receiving a signal indicating selected ticket numbers. . . .”

Roberts proposes ticket selection modifications that would have applied to the system and method of Storch. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the



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art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Roberts with the system and method of Storch because such combination would have provided means “for dispensing completed lottery tickets from a vending machine.” (See Roberts (col. 2, ll. 59-60)).

As per claim 6, Storch in view of Roberts and further in view of The Economist shows the method of claim 5. (See the rejection of claim 5 supra).

Storch lacks an explicit recitation of: “selecting a plurality of ticket records to select a ticket record that indicates the selected ticket numbers. . . .” even though Storch (FIG. 1; FIG. 2; FIG. 22; FIG. 24; FIG. 25; FIG. 28; FIG. 29; FIG. 31; FIG. 32; FIG. 34; FIG. 50; col. 6, ll. 26-48; col. 8, ll. 17-40; col. 13, ll. 27-30; col. 70, ll. 50-64; and col. 132, ll. 33-50) suggests the same.

Roberts (FIG. 6A & FIG. 6B) shows elements that suggest “selecting a plurality of ticket records to select a ticket record that indicates the selected ticket numbers. . . .”

Roberts proposes ticket record selection modifications that would have applied to the system and method of Storch. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Roberts with the system and method of Storch because such combination would have provided means “for dispensing completed lottery tickets from a vending machine.” (See Roberts (col. 2, ll. 59-60)).

As per claim 7, Storch in view of Roberts and further in view of The Economist

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shows the method of claim 1. (See the rejection of claim 1 supra).

Storch lacks an explicit recital of “increasing a total value amount of the selected ticket record in accordance with the fractional lottery ticket value.”

The Economist (p. 1) shows elements that suggest “increasing a total value amount of the selected ticket record in accordance with the fractional lottery ticket value.”

The Economist proposes ticket value increase modifications that would have applied to the system and method of Storch. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of The Economist with the system and method of Storch because such combination would have provided means for “determining a monetary value. . . .” (See The Economist (p. 1)).

As per claim 8, Storch in view of Roberts and further in view of The Economist shows the method of claim 7. (See the rejection of claim 7 supra).

Storch lacks an explicit recital of “adjusting an amount to round up based on the increased total value amount.”

The Economist (p. 1) shows elements that suggest “adjusting an amount to round up based on the increased total value amount.”

The Economist proposes value-rounding-up modifications that would have applied to the system and method of Storch. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of The Economist with the system and method of Storch because such combination would have provided means for

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“determining a monetary value. . . .” (See The Economist (p. 1)).

As per claim 9, Storch in view of Roberts and further in view of The Economist shows the method of claim 1. (See the rejection of claim 1 supra).

Storch lacks an explicit recital of “selecting a ticket record having an amount to round up at least as great as the fractional lottery ticket value.”

The Economist (p. 1) shows elements that suggest “selecting a ticket record having an amount to round up at least as great as the fractional lottery ticket value.”

The Economist proposes fractional rounding-up modifications that would have applied to the system and method of Storch. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of The Economist with the system and method of Storch because such combination would have provided means for “determining a monetary value. . . .” (See The Economist (p. 1)).

As per claim 10, Storch in view of Roberts and further in view of The Economist shows the method of claim 1. (See the rejection of claim 1 supra).

Storch lacks an explicit recital of “determining a set of ticket records that each have an amount to round up at least as great as the fractional lottery ticket value; and selecting a ticket record from the set of ticket records which has a minimal amount to round up.”

The Economist (p. 1) shows elements that suggest “determining a set of ticket

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records that each have an amount to round up at least as great as the fractional lottery ticket value; and selecting a ticket record from the set of ticket records which has a minimal amount to round up.”

The Economist proposes fractional rounding-up modifications that would have applied to the system and method of Storch. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of The Economist with the system and method of Storch because such combination would have provided means for “determining a monetary value. . . .” (See The Economist (p. 1)).

As per claim 11, Storch (FIG. 1; FIG. 2; FIG. 22; FIG. 24; FIG. 25; FIG. 28; FIG. 29; FIG. 31; FIG. 32; FIG. 34; FIG. 50; col. 6, ll. 26-48; col. 8, ll. 17-40; col. 13, ll. 27-30; col. 70, ll. 50-64; and col. 132, ll. 33-50) shows elements that suggest:

A method for facilitating the purchase of fractional lottery tickets using a point-of-sale terminal, comprising: determining a monetary value; selecting a ticket record that includes a set of ticket numbers; purchasing at least one lottery ticket based on the value and the set of ticket numbers after the step of selecting; and outputting the ticket numbers and a fractional lottery ticket value that is based on the monetary value.

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Storch lacks an explicit recitation of: “determining a monetary value. . . .”

The Economist (p. 1) shows elements that suggest “determining a monetary value. . . .”

The Economist proposes monetary determination modifications that would have applied to the system and method of Storch. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of The Economist with the system and method of Storch because such combination would have provided means for “determining a monetary value. . . .” (See The Economist (p. 1)).

Storch lacks an explicit recitation of a lottery “determining an amount of change due for a purchase. . . .”

The Economist discloses *“Under Rossides’s system, shoppers randomly choose a number form 1 to 100 when they go to make a purchase. The shop’s electronic cash register is programmed to do the same, and the 2 numbers are added together; if the total is more than 100, then 100 is subtracted from it. If the result is less than or equal to the amount of change in the price, the price is rounded up. If the number is more, the price is rounded down. The laws of probability ensure that both parties get a fair deal in the long run. . . . of such gambling. . . .”* In this case, the Examiner interprets such gambling as directed to making change as a lottery “determining an amount of change due for a purchase. . . .”

The Economist proposes “lottery “determining an amount of change due for a purchase. . . .” modifications that would have applied to the system and method of

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**Storch. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of The Economist with the system and method of Storch because such combination would have provided means for “determining a monetary value. . . .” (See The Economist (p. 1)).**

The Economist (p. 1) shows elements that suggest “determining a monetary value based on the amount of change due. . . .”

The Economist proposes monetary determination modifications that would have applied to the system and method of Storch. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of The Economist with the system and method of Storch because such combination would have provided means for “determining a monetary value. . . .” (See The Economist (p. 1)).

**Storch lacks an explicit recitation of a lottery “ticket record. . . .”**

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art that the disclosure of Storch (col. 126, ll. 40-53) would have been selected and modified in accordance with the concepts and advantages of a lottery “ticket record. . . .” because such disclosure would have provided means for “[sending] . . . ticket completion information necessary to provide a completed lottery ticket. . . .” (See Roberts (col. 6, ll. 54-55)) and because modified disclosure would have provided means to “*improve counterfeit detection and/or deterrence . . . and/or deter crime.*” (See Storch (col. 4, ll. 10-12)).

Storch lacks an explicit recitation of: “outputting the ticket numbers and a

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fractional lottery ticket value that is based on the monetary value. . . .” even though Storch (FIG. 1; FIG. 2; FIG. 22; FIG. 24; FIG. 25; FIG. 28; FIG. 29; FIG. 31; FIG. 32; FIG. 34; FIG. 50; col. 6, ll. 26-48; col. 8, ll. 17-40; col. 13, ll. 27-30; col. 70, ll. 50-64; and col. 132, ll. 33-50) suggests the same.

Roberts (FIG. 2B, el. 20b; and col. 4, ll. 5-65) shows elements that suggest “outputting the ticket numbers and a fractional lottery ticket value that is based on the monetary value. . . .”

Roberts proposes ticket number modifications that would have applied to the system and method of Storch. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Roberts with the system and method of Storch because such combination would have provided means for “[sending] . . . ticket completion information necessary to provide a completed lottery ticket. . . .” (See Roberts (col. 6, ll. 54-55)).

As per claim 12, Storch in view of Roberts and further in view of The Economist shows the method of claim 11. (See the rejection of claim 11 supra).

Storch lacks an explicit recital of “rounding the amount of change due to a predetermined multiple, thereby generating a rounded change amount; and setting the monetary value equal to the rounded change amount.”

The Economist (p. 1) shows elements that suggest “rounding the amount of change due to a predetermined multiple, thereby generating a rounded change amount;

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and setting the monetary value equal to the rounded change amount.”

The Economist proposes change rounding modifications that would have applied to the system and method of Storch. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of The Economist with the system and method of Storch because such combination would have provided means for “determining a monetary value. . . .” (See The Economist (p. 1)).

As per claim 13, Storch in view of Roberts and further in view of The Economist shows the method of claim 12. (See the rejection of claim 12 supra).

Storch lacks an explicit recital of “rounding down the amount of change due to a predetermined multiple, thereby generating a rounded-down change amount.”

The Economist (p. 1) shows elements that suggest “rounding down the amount of change due to a predetermined multiple, thereby generating a rounded-down change amount.”

The Economist proposes change rounding-down modifications that would have applied to the system and method of Storch. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of The Economist with the system and method of Storch because such combination would have provided means for “determining a monetary value. . . .” (See The Economist (p. 1)).

As per claim 14, Storch in view of Roberts and further in view of The Economist



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shows the method of claim 13. (See the rejection of claim 13 supra).

Storch lacks an explicit recital of “outputting an offer to exchange a fractional lottery ticket for change due.”

The Economist (p. 1) shows elements that suggest “outputting an offer to exchange a fractional lottery ticket for change due.”

The Economist proposes offer outputting modifications that would have applied to the system and method of Storch. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of The Economist with the system and method of Storch because such combination would have provided means for “determining a monetary value. . . .” (See The Economist (p. 1)).

As per claim 15, Storch (FIG. 1; FIG. 2; FIG. 22; FIG. 24; FIG. 25; FIG. 28; FIG. 29; FIG. 31; FIG. 32; FIG. 34; FIG. 50; col. 6, ll. 26-48; col. 8, ll. 17-40; col. 13, ll. 27-30; col. 70, ll. 50-64; and col. 132, ll. 33-50) shows elements that suggest:

A method for facilitating the purchase of fractional lottery tickets using a point-of-sale terminal, comprising: determining a monetary value; selecting a ticket record that includes a set of ticket numbers; purchasing at least one lottery ticket based on the monetary value and the set of ticket numbers after the step of selecting; and outputting the ticket numbers and a fractional lottery ticket value

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that is based on the monetary value.

**Storch lacks an explicit recitation of a lottery “ticket record. . . .”**

**It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art that the disclosure of Storch (col. 126, ll. 40-53) would have been selected and modified in accordance with the concepts and advantages of a lottery “ticket record. . . .” because such disclosure would have provided means for “[sending] . . . ticket completion information necessary to provide a completed lottery ticket. . . .” (See Roberts (col. 6, ll. 54-55)) and because modified disclosure would have provided means to “*improve counterfeit detection and/or deterrence . . . and/or deter crime.*” (See Storch (col. 4, ll. 10-12)).**

Storch lacks an explicit recitation of: “outputting the ticket numbers and a fractional lottery ticket value that is based on the monetary value. . . .” even though Storch (FIG. 1; FIG. 2; FIG. 22; FIG. 24; FIG. 25; FIG. 28; FIG. 29; FIG. 31; FIG. 32; FIG. 34; FIG. 50; col. 6, ll. 26-48; col. 8, ll. 17-40; col. 13, ll. 27-30; col. 70, ll. 50-64; and col. 132, ll. 33-50) suggests the same.

Roberts (FIG. 2B, el. 20b; and col. 4, ll. 5-65) shows elements that suggest “outputting the ticket numbers and a fractional lottery ticket value that is based on the monetary value. . . .”

Roberts proposes ticket number modifications that would have applied to the system and method of Storch. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

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art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Roberts with the system and method of Storch because such combination would have provided means for “[sending] . . . ticket completion information necessary to provide a completed lottery ticket. . . .” (See Roberts (col. 6, ll. 54-55)).

Storch lacks an explicit recitation of: “determining a monetary value. . . .”

The Economist (p. 1) shows elements that suggest “determining a monetary value. . . .”

The Economist proposes monetary determination modifications that would have applied to the system and method of Storch. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of The Economist with the system and method of Storch because such combination would have provided means for “determining a monetary value. . . .” (See The Economist (p. 1)).

Storch lacks an explicit recitation of a lottery “determining a prize value of the at least one lottery ticket; and providing a portion of the prize value based on the fractional lottery ticket value.”

The Economist discloses “*Under Rossides’s system, shoppers randomly choose a number form 1 to 100 when they go to make a purchase. The shop’s electronic cash register is programmed to do the same, and the 2 numbers are added together; if the total is more than 100, then 100 is subtracted from it. If the result is less than or equal to the amount of change in the price, the price is rounded up. If the number is more, the price is rounded down. The laws of probability ensure that both parties get a fair*

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*deal in the long run. . . . of such gambling. . . .* In this case, the Examiner interprets such gambling as directed to making change as a lottery “determining a prize value of the at least one lottery ticket; and providing a portion of the prize value based on the fractional lottery ticket value. . . .”

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art that the disclosure of Storch (col. 126, ll. 40-53) would have been selected and modified in accordance with the concepts and advantages of a lottery “determining a prize value of the at least one lottery ticket; and providing a portion of the prize value based on the fractional lottery ticket value. . . .” because such disclosure would have provided means for “[sending] . . . ticket completion information necessary to provide a completed lottery ticket. . . .” (See Roberts (col. 6, ll. 54-55)) and because modified disclosure would have provided means to “*improve counterfeit detection and/or deterrence . . . and/or deter crime.*” (See Storch (col. 4, ll. 10-12)).

Claims 20 & 21 are rejected for substantially the same reasons as claim 1.

Claims 22 & 23 are rejected for substantially the same reasons as claim 11.

Claims 24 & 25 are rejected for substantially the same reasons as claim 15.

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5. Claims 16-18 & 26-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Roberts in view of Storch and further in view of Nilssen 5,083,784(1/28/1992) (herein referred to as "Nilssen").

As per claim 16, Roberts (FIG. 1; FIG. 2B; FIG. 3; and the ABSTRACT) shows elements that suggest:

A method for facilitating the purchase of fractional lottery tickets using a point-of-sale terminal, comprising: determining a total value amount corresponding to a set of ticket numbers. . . .

Roberts lacks an explicit recitation of:

A method for facilitating the purchase of fractional lottery tickets using a point-of-sale terminal, comprising: determining a total value amount corresponding to a set of ticket numbers. . . .

Storch (FIG. 22; FIG. 50; col. 8, ll. 17-40; col. 70, ll. 50-64; col. 71, ll. 1-10; col. 72, ll. 28-35; FIG. 1; FIG. 2; FIG. 24; FIG. 25; FIG. 28; FIG. 29; FIG. 31; FIG. 32; FIG. 34; col. 6, ll. 26-48; col. 13, ll. 27-30; and col. 132, ll. 33-50) shows elements that suggest:

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A method for facilitating the purchase of fractional lottery tickets using a point-of-sale terminal, comprising: determining a total value amount corresponding to a set of ticket numbers. . . .

Storch proposes fractional lottery ticket modifications that would have applied to the lottery ticket system of Roberts. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the disclosure of Storch with the teachings of Roberts because such combination would have provided means “*to improve counterfeit detection and/or deterrence. . . .*” (See Storch (col. 4, ll. 10-12)).

Roberts lacks an explicit recitation of a lottery “acquiring at least one lottery ticket having the set of ticket numbers based on the total value amount.”

Nilssen (col. 6, ll. 24-40) shows elements that suggest “acquiring at least one lottery ticket having the set of ticket numbers based on the total value amount.”

Nilssen proposes lottery ticket acquisition based on value amount modifications that would have applied to the lottery ticket system of Roberts. It would have been obvious to combine the disclosure of Nilssen with the teachings of Roberts because such combination would have provided means to “[provide] . . . a lottery process and system operative to increasing the average monetary return from an investment in a lottery ticket. . . .” (See Nilssen (col. 1, ll. 25-30)).

As per claim 17, Roberts in view of Storch and further in view of Nilssen shows

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the method of claim 16. (See the rejection of claim 16 supra).

Roberts (col. 1, ll. 5-14) shows elements that suggest “acquiring is performed at predefined periods. . . .”

Roberts lacks an explicit recitation of a lottery “acquiring is performed at predefined periods.”

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that the disclosure of Roberts (col. 1, ll. 5-14) would have been selected in accordance with “acquiring is performed at predefined periods. . . .” because such selection would have provided means for “[*providing*] an improved lottery ticket vending machine.” (See Roberts (col. 2, ll. 1-2)).

As per claim 18, Roberts in view of Storch and further in view of Nilssen shows the method of claim 16. (See the rejection of claim 16 supra).

Roberts (col. 1, ll. 5-14) shows elements that suggest “acquiring is performed at predefined periods before a drawing.”

Roberts lacks an explicit recitation of a lottery “acquiring is performed at a predefined time before a drawing.”

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that the disclosure of Roberts (col. 1, ll. 5-14) would have been selected in accordance with “acquiring is performed at a predefined time before a drawing. . . .” because such selection would have provided means for “[*providing*] an improved lottery

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*ticket vending machine.*” (See Roberts (col. 2, ll. 1-2)).

Claims 26 & 27 are rejected for substantially the same reasons as claim 16.

6. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Roberts in view of Storch and Nilssen and further in view of The Economist.

As per claim 19, Roberts in view of Storch and further in view of Nilssen shows the method of claim 16. (See the rejection of claim 16 supra).

Roberts lacks an explicit recitation of: “determining an amount to round up based on the total value amount; and in which the step of acquiring is performed when the amount to round up is below a predetermined value.”

The Economist (p. 1) shows elements that suggest “determining an amount to round up based on the total value amount. . . .”

The Economist proposes amount-rounding-up modifications that would have applied to the system and method of Roberts. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of The Economist with the system and method of Storch because such combination would have provided means for “determining a monetary value. . . .” (See The Economist (p. 1)).

Roberts lacks an explicit recitation of: “the step of acquiring is performed when the amount to round up is below a predetermined value. . . .”

The Economist (p. 1) shows elements that suggest “the step of acquiring is



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performed when the amount to round up is below a predetermined value. . . .”

The Economist proposes amount-rounding-up modifications that would have applied to the system and method of Roberts. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of The Economist with the system and method of Roberts because such combination would have provided means for “determining a monetary value. . . .” (See The Economist (p. 1)).

## RESPONSE TO ARGUMENTS

7. Applicant's arguments (Response, paper#11, filed 04/08/2002) have been considered but are not persuasive for the following reasons: Applicant's arguments are moot in view of new grounds of rejection corresponding with withdrawal of finality and reopening of prosecution of the instant application.

## CONCLUSION

8. Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner for Patents

P. O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Any response to this action may be sent via facsimile to either:

(703) 746-7239 or (703) 872-9314 (for formal communications EXPEDITED PROCEDURE) or

Serial Number: 09/107,971 (Luchene)

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(703) 746-7239 (for formal communications marked AFTER-FINAL) or

(703) 746-7240 (for informal communications marked PROPOSED or DRAFT).

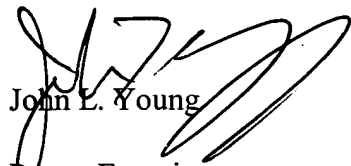
Hand delivered responses may be brought to:

Seventh floor Receptionist  
Crystal Park V  
2451 Crystal Drive  
Arlington, Virginia.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John L. Young who may be reached via telephone at (703) 305-3801. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday between 8:30 A.M. and 5:00 P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Eric Stamber, may be reached at (703) 305-8469.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

  
John L. Young  
Patent Examiner

October 20, 2003